

WHAT THE EDITOR SAYS.



Public Ledger

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY
THE PUBLIC LEDGER CO.

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IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.
CONGRESSMAN BRYAN of Nebraska, in the Tariff speech which has excited so much Democratic admiration, said:

I am not complaining at this time of Revenue Tariff. What I denounce is a Protective Tariff, levied purely and solely for the purpose of Protection.

Now, what is a Protective Tariff and what does it mean? It is a simple device by which one man is authorized to collect money from his fellowmen. It is a false economy and the most vicious political principle that has ever cursed this country. The purpose of a Protective Tariff is to transfer money from one man's pocket to another man's pocket.

A Protective Tariff is a commercial line fence as between Nations. Properly constructed, it will entirely exclude every commercial trespasser the presence of whom is hostile to any domestic industrial interest. It proposes to give to American producers the entire monopoly of American markets, while it proposes to encourage the free importation of every noncompetitive product the use of which could, in a most remote degree, contribute to the subsistence or welfare of the American people. It proposes to establish beyond the possibility of a doubt that the privileges and immunities incident to American citizenship are reserved for the exclusive use and enjoyment of American citizens—that Americans monopolize America.

It is a legislative mechanism, the use of which is to discriminate as between the producing citizen and the non-producing citizen; an industrial winnowing machine, through the action of which the drones are separated from the workers in our hive of industry. It means that if a worker wants free wool he can keep sheep and get wool at first cost, and if a drone wants free wool he can go to New Zealand or Australia and get free wool, and that he may remain there and wear free wool to his heart's content, and his absence will be felt only as a relief. It means that the idlers and money-grabbers who seek to increase the purchasing power of their ill-gotten pelf by diminishing the market value of the products of labor, will be defeated in their nefarious schemes; for it will advance the price of both labor and products to the degree that it can be done by the exclusion of alien competition. It is a "simple device" by which the drones of society are prevented from deriving their subsistence

from the unrequited toil of those by whose labor the necessities of life are produced and by which they will be forced to give precedence to the producers as over the non-producers.

It is a "simple device" by the use of which the power of labor to purchase money must be inevitably increased; and, by the use of which, the power of money to purchase labor must be proportionately diminished.

It is a "simple device" though the operation of which the callous hand of American labor will spontaneously become the insignia and wield the scepter of an absolute royalty; while the effeminate softness of indolence, idleness, or of speculation can only be regarded as an attribute of the spoiler, the pick-purse, and the swindler.

It is a "simple device" by the adoption of which the American producer issues a Declaration of Independence from the thralldom of the non-producer, and proclaims to the world that the non-producer has no rights that the producer is bound to respect.

It is a "simple device" by the use of which the producer, the use or consumption of whose product is desirable to the non-producer, may defeat the non-producer in his effort to acquire possession thereof. For as the farmer who has wheat in his granary would put a good strong lock on his granary door, while his neighbor who has no wheat would require no lock; so the Nation that affords superior facilities for the subsistence of human beings and the enjoyment of human life, would require the use of Protective Tariff laws in order to secure the use of these superior facilities to its own citizens. It follows that the farmer or the Nation that had nothing that was desirable to others would consider that a Protective policy was a "false economy and the most vicious political principle," while the Nation or the farmer whose possessions included fabrics that were desirable would consider that the policy of Protection was a true economy, inasmuch as it gave to the producer the sole use and enjoyment of his product to the entire exclusion of the non-producer from all participation therein, and that it was a virtuous principle, inasmuch as it tended to prevent the perpetuation of theft.

Now, if it occurred that the general standard of morals was angelic, instead of being as it is—human; then the need of laws and locks, and Tariff enactments and line fences, would not be felt as among men. But we are notoriously human and, therefore, frail; and whether virtuous or vicious in its nature, the "principle" of Protection is thrust upon us as a result of our nature.

And when we see a person of acknowledged intelligence, who voluntarily engages in effecting the removal of these barriers by which industry seeks to defend itself from the encroachments of a "vicious" indolence; the conviction is forced upon us that he is actuated by ulterior and unworthy motives. For Free-trade, as between either Nations or individuals, can only inure to the benefit of the indolent, the improvident, the impotent, and the impecunious; while as between Nations or persons, the "Protective principle" will prevail on the part of those the volume of whose products is in excess of the volume of their consumption, a condition that results in an accumulation of the unconsumed products known as a surplus.

It will, therefore, be seen that "the purpose of a Protective Tariff is to prevent the non-producer from thrusting his uninvited hand into the pocket of the producer in search of ducats that he is himself too lazy to earn at any honest labor; and not "to transfer money from one man's pocket to another man's pocket," as the gentleman has so feelingly and so vigorously put it; except as it compels the consumer of a product to give an adequate compensation therefor to the person through the labor of whom the said product was brought into existence.

And who among the producers of our country but will detect the fallacies and the sophisms with which the gentleman so vigorously assails a Protective Tariff? And who among them but will resent the insolent and malicious attempt of the gentleman and his periters, in the propagation of a pernicious statesmanship, to subvert and to debase the producing vocations, that the non-producers might revel in an unbought profusion.

ARMED PEACE.

What It Costs to Preserve Order in Europe.

Twenty Million Men Trained to Fight—Every City a Citadel—A Spectacle Without Parallel in the World's History.

In Europe to-day three million men, the physical flower of the continent, have been drilling, marching and counter-marching, practicing at targets, learning the use of bayonet and saber and performing as nearly as possible in sham fights the evolutions of actual war. It was so yesterday, and last year, and through all the yesterdays of twenty years. Seven times during this period has the personnel of this vast host been renewed; consequently there are now about twenty million Europeans not yet beyond middle life who have been trained to the fighter's profession and who could at briefest notice take their places in the active army or in the reserve.

Every city has its barracks and parade ground, says a writer in the Forum; every frontier frowns with a double row of fortifications. At the end of the nineteenth century Europe, from the Douro to the Don, is a camp wherein ten times three hundred thousand of her able-bodied men are bivouacking, ready at a sign to spring to arms and slay each other. The spectacle is without parallel in the history of the world. Even in the boisterous days of antiquity, when wars were frequent, fighting was the business of comparatively few. Alexander's phalanx and Caesar's legions were composed of picked men, who adopted the soldier's career and followed it until they were retired or killed.

So, too, the armies of Charles V. and Philip II., of Gustavus Adolphus and Turenne, varied in numbers from year to year. The majority of Napoleon's old guard and of many of his regiments of the line fought through a dozen campaigns, and he regulated the quota of each year's conscription according to each year's needs. But our generation has witnessed the expansion in Europe of a military system as severe in time of peace as the old systems were in war time, a sort of perpetual levy en masse.

Measures which once have been deemed unjustifiable, except in the most threatening emergency, are now employed every day, and what was the standard of war has been fixed as the standard of peace. Under the new system every eligible man is, at a given age, withdrawn from his trade or occupation and converted for three or four or five years into a soldier, till he becomes proficient in firing a breech-loader and in the appropriately named goose-step, after which he may go back to his civilian calling, but with the liability of being summoned to fight at any time until he is forty-five or fifty years old.

The economic waste which is due to this system needs no comment. To estimate the sum we must reckon in not only the money actually spent on food, clothes, lodging, arms and ammunition, the salaries of officers and the stipend of common soldiers, besides the building and repairing of fortifications, but also the wealth which these idle multitudes could produce were they profitably employed. Thus computing, Europe is poorer by not less than one billion a year. Her armed peace during the last twenty years has cost her as much as she paid for all Napoleon's terrific campaigns from Lodi to Waterloo.

HE WINKED THE OTHER EYE.

A diminutive Donkey Defeats Two Vicious Dogs in a Fierce Duel.

A fierce duel was fought a day or two ago at the Valerita distillery, says a Meadville (Pa.) letter, between an innocent-looking, sleepy little donkey and two big and furious dogs that had been for days seeking an opportunity to tackle his donkeyship. The donkey was running loose in the large, high-fenced bull yard at the brewery. His owner, seeing the dogs growling and eagerly showing their teeth at the bull yard gate and trying to get in, concluded that he would give the dogs a chance.

If they had been Siberian blood-hounds the barking brutes could not have rushed with more voracity upon the seemingly stupid beast with long, shaggy hair and ears. Prancing around him on both sides and watching their chance to grab him by the throat together, the dogs, like a brace of ravenous wolves, encircled the donkey.

Squinting lazily out of his off eye, the donkey appeared most oblivious to his danger. The dogs grew fiercer. As both were about to catch his throat in their teeth, the donkey with the speed of a lightning flash lowered his head and dashed toward the nearest dog as if with the long-eared head to bunt him. A buzzsaw could not remove more quickly than did the little jackass at this point. He fairly flew around as if on a pivot.

Both heels flew out. They landed squarely amidships on the body of the nearest snapping and snarling dog. At the same instant one hundred and fifty pounds of dog went spinning through the air and struck the earth ten yards away, a whining, yelping, whipped canine.

The fate of dog No. 1 was only an aggravation to No. 2. He snapped and growled more ravenously at the donkey than before. In two minutes more, however, the second savage assailant was cowering over the turf in somersets, and the donkey had closed his eyes again and retired on his laurels. Neither big dog can be coaxed near the distillery bull yard now.

Honors the Sabbath.

A man in Lincoln county, Me., who dislikes too much company has removed the elevated walk by which his front door was reached and goes in by means of a ladder at the back, drawing the ladder in after him. He has also posted this sign: "No callers wanted on the Sabbath. It is the Lord's day—a day of rest."

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SPECIAL OFFERING IN BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS.
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Sire of seven from 2:19 1/2 to 2:30.

By Geo. Wilkes, 2:22, sire of eighty in 2:30; dam Rose, by Roscoe, son of Pilot, Jr. TERMS, \$50 cash at time of service, with return privilege, or \$75 to insure.

ALCANTARA, 2:26 1/2.
By Alcyone, 2:27, sire of twenty-five in 2:30; dam Lady Carr, dam of Ambassador, 2:21 1/2, Mary S., 2:28, by American Clay. TERMS, \$50 to insure.

McALISTER, 2:27.
By Egbert, sire of fifty-two in 2:30; dam Laura, dam of Egg Hot (three year-old) 1:28 1/2, Knight Templar, 2:28, by Billy Adams, son of Almont. TERMS, \$25 to insure.

DR. OWENS.
By Alcantara, 2:28, sire of fifty in 2:30; first dam by Sir Walkill, second dam by Kentucky Prince. TERMS, \$10 cash by season, or \$15 to insure.

JAS. W. FITZGERALD,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
aprs embw

AMENDMENT

To Article One of Articles Incorporating the Poyntz Bros. Co.

ARTICLE to amend Article I of Articles of Incorporation of Poyntz Brothers Company, of Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, recorded in Deed Book No. 92, page 174. Be it known to all whom it may concern, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Poyntz Brothers Company of Maysville, Kentucky, held at its office in Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday, April 25th, 1892, it was agreed that the corporate name of said company be changed from Poyntz Brothers Company to Oakwood Distillery Company, and that hereafter the business of said corporation be conducted under the corporate name of Oakwood Distillery Company. And it was further agreed at said meeting, that Ben B. Poyntz, Secretary and Treasurer of said Poyntz Brothers Company, be and he was authorized to make proper acknowledgment of said change of name before the Clerk of Mason County Court, and cause same to be published and recorded as required by law. W. B. POYNTZ, Secretary and Treasurer of Poyntz Bros. Co.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, 1st, Mason County.
I, T. M. Pearce, Clerk of the County Court for the county and state aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing instrument of writing was this day produced to me in said county and acknowledged by Ben B. Poyntz, a party thereto, to be their act and deed. Given under my hand and seal of office this 20th day of April, 1892.
T. M. PEARCE, Clerk.
By J. C. Lovel, D. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, 1st, Mason County.
I, T. M. Pearce, Clerk of the County Court for the county and state aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing instrument of writing was this day received in my office and lodged for record, whereupon it was, together with this and the foregoing certificate, both been duly recorded in my office. Given under my hand this April 20th, 1892.
T. M. PEARCE, Clerk.
By J. C. Lovel, D. C.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

—ADOPTED BY—
THE PUBLIC LEDGER CO.

OF MAYSVILLE, KY.

ART. 1. Be it known that William H. Cox, Thomas A. Davis, W. H. Wadsworth, Jr., Samuel T. Hickman, A. M. J. Cochran, M. C. Russell, George L. Cox and Allen A. Edmonds, have this day associated themselves together and become incorporated under and by virtue of Chapter 56 of the General Statutes of the State of Kentucky as The Public Ledger Company and by that name shall be and be used, contract and be contracted with, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to alter same at pleasure.
ART. 2. The capital stock of said Corporation shall be \$5,000, divided into shares of \$10 each, and the same shall be transferable by written assignment on the certificate, and when transferred the certificate for same shall be surrendered to the Company and canceled, and new ones issued in lieu thereof.
ART. 3. This Corporation is organized for the purpose of publishing a newspaper in the city of Maysville, and distributing the same throughout the state of Kentucky, and for the carrying on of a general newspaper business in said city and state.
ART. 4. The principal place of business of said Corporation shall be in Maysville, Ky. The capital stock of said Corporation may be increased at a meeting of the stockholders (those holding a majority of the stock assenting thereto) to such amount as they may determine. This Corporation may organize when 300 shares of its stock is subscribed. Stock may be paid for in money or equivalent at an agreed contract price, and any stock not subscribed for may be sold from time to time, as the Directors may direct and authorize, and the certificates of stock shall be signed by the President and Secretary, and the corporate seal shall be affixed to same.
ART. 5. The Corporation shall be managed by a Directory of five persons who shall be elected annually at the Company's office in Maysville, Ky., on the 1st Monday in March of each year. If, for any reason, there should not be an election held at the time fixed, the Directors in office shall continue as such until their successors are elected and qualified.
ART. 6. The Directors shall choose from their number a President and Vice-President, and from said number or the stockholders a Secretary and Treasurer, or, if they see fit, they may combine the offices of Secretary and Treasurer in one person. They shall elect an Editor, and may elect an assistant to the Editor, both of whose duties and tenure of office they may fix and prescribe by by-laws of the Company, which by-laws a majority of the Directors may adopt for the management of the Company's affairs.
ART. 7. The Company shall not incur an indebtedness exceeding, in the aggregate, at any one time, a sum equal to one-half of the capital stock paid in.
ART. 8. The private property of the stockholders of this Company shall be exempt from all debts or liabilities of the Corporation.
ART. 9. The Corporation shall begin when it shall have organized, as provided for herein, and shall continue as long as may be necessary, according to law.
In witness whereof, the said incorporators have hereunto set their hands this 10th day of March, 1892.
WILLIAM H. COX, A. M. J. COCHRAN,
THOMAS A. DAVIS, M. C. RUSSELL,
W. H. WADSWORTH, JR., GEO. L. COX,
S. T. HICKMAN, ALLEN A. EDMONDS.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, 1st, Mason County.
I, T. M. Pearce, Clerk of the County Court for the county and state aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing Articles of Incorporation of The Public Ledger Co. was, on March 10, 1892, produced to me in said county, and acknowledged by said Thomas A. Davis, William H. Cox, W. H. Wadsworth, Jr., S. T. Hickman, M. C. Russell, George L. Cox and Allen A. Edmonds each to be their act and deed, and on March 14, 1892, the same were again reproduced to me and acknowledged by A. M. J. Cochran to be his act and deed, and lodged for record, whereupon the same, together with this certificate, both being duly recorded in my office. Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1892.
T. M. PEARCE, Clerk.
By T. D. Statney, D. C.